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BY THE WAY, Mr. Heystek, of the firm, leaves for New York and Philadelphia today. He will select Five Car Loads of Wall Paper with which to Close the Season.

TYPES OF THE MIND

Interesting Discussion by Eminent Neurologists

ODD MENTAL MALFORMATION

Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton, who is ne of the foremost authorities in the

"Can science prove the existence of the criminal neurosis? and, if so, to what extent is the criminal afflicted

what extent is the criminal afflicted with such a diseased nervous organization responsible for his crime?"

"There is, certainly," replied Dr. Hamilton, "a strongly marked criminal type, recognizable by physical peculiarities, in which moral responsibility is greatly lessened, and in extreme cases disappears as entirely as it does in extreme cases of lunacy. I do not think, disappears as entrey. I do not think, however, that 'criminal neurosis' is quite the proper term to apply to such cases, although it has been used by broso, in Italy; Havelock, Ellis

"The criminal type is marked by po-enflurities in the shape of the head, which is apt to be narrow and angular; by large and prominent ears, an ex-pression of low cunning and the asym-metrical band and face. There are among

what his antecedents were, his inner-tance of criminal tendencies, the life he has lived and the crimes he has com-mitted heretofore, and his present state of mind and feeling. His case is a very interesting one, and one which will probably throw some light on the ques-tion of moral insanity if his history can



ward by greater danger.

"In my opinion, the best way to deal with the question is to approach it on prevention. The state the side of prevention. The state narriage of those persons whose physical natures or mental characteristics are such as breed criminals. It should forbid the marriage of habitual crimi-nals, of persons of insane heritage and of consumptives. Further than that, habitual criminals should be prevented

from having children altogether.
"Of course it would be impossible for the state to make use of such measures now, and it will probably be a long time before men will see that they are necessary. For if moral degeneracy gets well started in a family its progress cannot be stopped in any other way than by stopping the breeding of the

herself, for the tendency of all mon-strosities, moral as well as physical, is toward sterility. Nature does her best toward ridding herself of such foulness, toward ridding herself of such foulness, but her process is slow, and it is hin-dered by the frequent introduction of fresh blood. People of criminal fami-lies intermarry with those of clean an-cestry, and the criminal stock gets a new lease of life from the strong and healthful addition. No, nature needs a great deal of help in the weeding-out reciable benefit."

Dr. Graeme M. Hammond, pro Post-Graduate Medical college, has already, although a young man, taken a prominent place among authorities on these subjects. When the questions that had been put to Dr. Hamilton were repeated to him, he replied:

"The braim of criminals show a con-

mation different from what is found normal brains. The convolutions of

"Dr. Burt Wilder, of Cornell, has sade a very thorough study of the riminal brain, and I do not doubt that



cause he can't belp it.

"But he ought to be killed just the

of the community demands its and so it is killed. And it is just me with the criminal. His life death we would not hesitate to kill him in self-defense. The rightfulness, both legal and moral, of such an action, is everywhere recognized. And the right remains just the same, whether it is an

so has been proven time and again by the family history of criminals. But there are other factors that can be counted upon just as surely, though they operate with less frequency. Habitual drunkenness on the part of

the parents is pretty sure to result in mental or moral degeneracy.

"Nature's tendency to vary is another factor that must be taken into account. A child with six toes or a child that becomes a giant or a dwarf may be born of parents that are perfectly normal and have an ancestry that is normal. It is simply that nature has produced a freak. Moral monsters sometimes come into the world in the same way. Their ancestry may be sound and good, and the influences surrounding them all that is necessary to make good men. And yet they will be criminals of the ex-

reme type. They are freaks of nature.
"Deeming may be one of these unaccountable freaks, or he may come of a

Why He Was Cool. Miss Hester Street-Your sweetheurt rites a very cold letter. Miss Bowery-He can't help that; he

The Boston Saturday Evening Gazette ells a story showing that an ignorance light sore throat early in the winter, and meeting his cousin, a physician (and also something of a wag), he asked him what to do for it. "Oh, I'll write a pre scription for you," was the answer. He he was without a wrote it, and the gentleman glanced at youthful vigor.

read something like this: "Aqua pura, ounces; chloride sodium, - grs. Shake before using and gargle with it every half hour." "How much is it?" queried the patient, as the druggist handed him the bottle. "Two dollars," was the reply. Recently another sore throat asserted itself, and remembering the efficacy of itself, and remembering the efficacy of breathed his yearnings toward her who his first treatment he took in the bottle to be filled again. Another clerk waited on him, and when he inquired the price he was astonished by the cheerful anounce. As if struck by a light spirit hand the harp answered to his flute. on him, and when he inquired the price he was astonished by the cheerful an-awer, "Oh, we don't charge anything for sait and water!" He had paid two dollars before for a bottle of water with two tablespoonfuls of salt dissolved in it.

What Geology Tenches.

We claim that geology holds rank with astronomy or biology. The former actence tells us of the existence of other worlds than ours and gives us some conception of the immensity of space. The etudy of plants and animals carries an impressive leasus as to the unity prevailing amid all the diversity of nature, besides affording the loops that we may at some time discover the origin of life, since it has already opened the way to an explanation of the origin of the existing forms of life, while the grand outcome of geological study is that it brings vividiy before the mind the immensity of time, enabling us to realize that time is only less than sternity.—Professor A. S. Pachard in Popular belease Mopthiz.

A WOMAN'S WAY.

eyes lumine the portals of Love's Paradise"— "But Love cannot sing them," she said. "I give you my love then—'tis all I can do"—
Low drooped her womanly head.
"I love you, oh, love, with a love so true,
There is nothing else in my life for you."
"But Love wants nothing else," she said.
—T. H. Cannon.

THE BROKEN HARP.

Love, ardent and proved by years of patient waiting, was the seal of their union. They had known each other as little children, and their hopes and plans had grown together, but Sellner's uncertain position forced him to post-pone for a long time the fulfillment of pointment, and on the following Sunday he led his bride into their new home.

When the long, tiresome days of congratulations and family feasts were ended, how gladly they spent the beautiful evenings together, with no third person to claim any share in their joy! Plans for coming days filled the hours. They were both of them fine musicians, and Sellner's flute and Josephe's harp made sweet music during the enchanted evenings, which sped all too quickly. The deep harmony of their instruments was an auspicious omen for their future.

One evening, after they had played long together, Josephe complained of a violent headache. It had begun in the morning, and the day's work and the evening's pleasure had wrought serious ly upon her delicate nerves. Sellner sent at once for a physician; he came, treat them that she would be quite recovered in the morning. But after an extremely incessantly, the doctor found poor Josephe with the symptoms of a nervous fever. He devoted himself zealously to the case, but Josephe grew worse daily. Sellner was beside himself. On the ninth day the physician lost hope, and Josephe herself felt that she could not live much longer. She awaited the end with gen-

"Dear Edward," she said to her busband, "with deep sorrow I leave this beautiful earth, where I have found thee and highest blessedness; but though I may not linger longer in thine arms Josephe's love shall be round about thee until we meet again, above."

in the evening at the ninth hour. Sellner's sorrow was unspeakable. He struggled long with life. His grief destroyed his health, and when, after many weeks, he arose from his sick bed, he was without a vestige of his former

Deep melancholy fastened upon him. He had left Josephe's room as it was be-fore her death, and every evening he made a pilgrimage to this sanctuary of his love. Hither on a clear moonlight night he came and stood as in the time of his happiness, leaning upon her win-dow. Into the sweet tones of a flute he

Overcome with awe, Sellner ceased playing upon the flute; the strains of the harp also ceased. With deep emosong, and the strings sent forth strong. iond notes in accompaniment to his mel ody. He sank to the floor with a shudder of joy, and stretched out his arms to embrace the beloved shadow. He felt himself breathed upon as by the

warmth of spring, and a pale, shimmer-ing fight shone around him.

I know thee, blessed shadow of my sainted Josephel" he cried. "Thou didst promise in love to be round about me! Thou dost keep thy wordt I feel thy breath; thy kisses upon my lips! Thy glory shines upon me? Again he took the finte, and the harp

gain sounded forth, but more and more gently, until its whisperings were lost in one long, final obyed.

whispering of the harp. He awoke late and wearied from the emotion of the night. He felt the touch of a supernatural hand upon his life, and within him there was a strange voice. It prophe-sied the speedy victory of the soul over

the body. With unutterable longing he waited for the evening. At twilight he betook himself to Josephe's room. Playing upon his flute, he lulled himself into still dreams until the uinth hour. Hardly had the last clock stroke ceased, before the harp again sent forth its strains to meet and blend with the flute tones

in perfect accord. Again the pale, shimmering light shone around him. Again he cried out to his loved one: "Josephe, Josephe! Take me with thee!" Again the harp strains took ooks terrified his faithful servant, who ened in spite of his master's prohibitions to the physician, who was also a diffelong friend of Sellner. The physician

found him in a fever, with the very symptoms which had appeared in Frau Sellner's malady. The fever increased during the night. He raved ever of

Josephe and the harp. In the morning he was quieter; the struggle was over; he felt assured of speedy release. He revealed to the physician the occurrences of both evenings, and no arguments of cold reason about him at each beloved object with tears of joy and spoke with certainty of the ninth hour as his last upon earth. The fatal moment drew near. He said farewell to all who were gathered around him and asked to be left alone with the physician.

Nine hollow strokes groaned forth from the castle tower, and Sellner's face

shone with a heavenly light.

"Josephe!" he cried with ineffable joy
as if God's hand had touched him, "Josephe, greet me once more ere 1 go, that I may know thou art near, and may overcome death by thy love!" Then the harp strings vibrated in spler

"I come, I come!" he cried, and sink ing back, struggled with life. The harp tones grew soft and gentle, but lost no sweetness nor clearness. Suddenly Sell-ner's struggle ended, and the strings snapped asunder. Were they torn by a

supernatural hand?

The physician was bowed down in an ecstasy of awe. He closed the eyes of his friend and left the house. After years of silence concerning Sellner's death-a silence which he dreaded to break-he communicated these things to a few trusted friends, and showed the harp, which he had been unwilling to leave to the mercy of rude hands.—Translated from the German of Theodor Korner by Katharine P. McAssey for Romance

What we need is American opera given under American influences. This can be brought about only by an elaborate and well organized system of mu-sical education. We have plenty of good material for the making of musicians, but this material is buried beneath the army of foreign artists who come annuhave formed the habit of encouragingoften simply because they are foreigners. In order to bring out this latent material a school for opera should be established here. If conducted on the best principles it would be of inestimable advantage. It would keep at home those young musicians who annually go abroad to study, sometimes under the greatest disadvantages, and it would encourage those to undertake a musical education who are deterred from it by the expense which they would incur by European treining.

The school should not only train sing

ers, but also young men who are ambitions to become orobestra players and orchestra leaders. There should be in connection with it a theater in which operas might be produced. The insti-tution would thus be a practical school for opera. The first year after its en-tablishment should be spent in fundamental training. Private performances of opera might be given, but no public ones until the artists had been thoroughly trained .-- Anton Seidl in Forum.

THE WORK OF RECIPROCITY. It Has Greatly Extended the Market fo

Our Products in South America. The reciprocity treaty with Brazil bus now been in force since April 1, 1861, and the treaties with Cubs and Porte Rico since Sept. 1, 1891, a period of time sufficiently long to enable us to form some judgment of their success. Have they reculted in the extension of Ameri-

can trade in the opening up of new mar

tion. The value of our exports to Bra-zil, Cuba and Porto Rico for the periods joyed reciprocity arrangements with the United States, as compared with the value of our exports for the correspond-ing periods of the preceding year, is shown by the following table:

....... \$15,576,878 \$19,502,369 \$4,015,961

25 per cent.) in the value of our exports in the short period during which these treaties have been in force is surely a gratifying showing and one that amply testifies to the wisdom of the reciprocity section of the tariff law of 1890. How much greater, too, must be our satisfac-tion when we reflect that the whole of this larger market has been secured without the loss of our own and without lower ing the wages of a single workingman in

No wonder reckless partisans attempt CURED BY DR. FRENCH! that policy, the success of which they cannot but foresee, will be the death blow to all their free trade schemes. With protection to guard the market procity to open up markets for those products abroad and a rational patriotic ncouragement to our merchant marine, crease, American prosperity yearly become greater. May the good work go on.

"LONDON, April 22 .- The Liverpool shipowners and newspapers have been smarting under the London Times' assertion that the German steamship companies are taking more passengers to America than all the English lines combined, but they are now jubilant over the unfavorable comments of The Vossiche Zeitung on the North German Lloyd report showing that that com-pany has already received £9,317,000 of

In 1849 Samuel Cunard testified before a "parliamentary committee on packet service," "If I had got this contract three months sooner there would have been no American line." His contract carried about five dollars pay where the Collins line had one dollar.

As a result of this disproportion peo ple are now writing in sorrow that a lack of economy killed the Collins line. It was too much economy, and the Cheap John economists of the Holman type, as Cunard's resources grew larger, economized the Collins line out of existence. They said they thought this would develop our merchant marine. Now about every nation except the

United States pays a subsidy, and it is wonderful how much violent misinformation on the fact of subsidies emanates from offices of such papers as The Times and Post of this city, and how thoroughly such men as Holman, Cannon and others believe what they read in such

The \$45,000,000 subsidy which The Vossische Zeitung says the North German Lloyd have received from the state is a large sum. The \$50,000 Oelrichs is reported to have subscribed toward Grover Cleveland's re-election leaves a considerable margin for other purposes.

The Danish civil list only amounts to \$400,000 per year. Nevertheless the royal couple are most liberal. The queen takes a personal interest in all charitable institutions. Being a great friend of children she pays special attention to the asylums and hospitals for them. She is always ready with generous and judicious help and never forgets an armful of toys when visiting the little sufferers.

The highest clouds, the cirrus and cirrostratus, sometimes rise to an altitude of \$0,000 feet, or six miles above the

Attention, Wheelmen. There will be a meeting this evening at the rooms of the G. R. Bicycle club. Hartman building, for the purpose of discussing the ordinance on bicyle riding. All wheelmen are cordinity inted to attend.

Fraternally, F. N. HYMAN,

guaranteed to give relief, or money be paid back. Sufferers from La G found it just the thing and under it learn for yourself just how good a thir it is. Trial bottles 10c at Peck Bro drug store. Large size 50c and \$1.00.

The Spiritualists and liberals of Grand Rapids will meet in Hartman's Recital hall Tuesday, May 24, at 7:20 p.m., to form a new organization, having in view the building of a temple. A full attendance is requested. By order

Hardening of the Gray Matter of the Spinal Cord.

Now Located at the Vendome Hotel.

It is an established fact that hardening of the gray matter of the spinal cord, or locamotor ataxia, which are one and the name thing is absolutely incurable under medical ar clocity cal treatment; therefore the 1-Bouring statement taken from the Post, Washington, D. C., is all the more astonishing. The Post reporter ast in Dr. French's office, 122. Karth I welfth atreet and listened to a statement made by Mr. T. I. Murphy, who retided in Escalance, N. Y. The facts may be of benefit to suffering humanity:

"Three years ago," said Mr. Murphy, "I meticed a weak feeling in my simbs and numbers as attended with trability to get out of a chair quickly. At first I thought nothing of it, but my walking became unstrang and my steps uncertain, and I would have to stop frequently and balance myself lett I abould fall. These distressing symptoms kept increasing until I hat to take to erotebre. Modicines the me ne good and my doctors aftwired me to be to a celebrated nerve specialist to Pulling phia. He said I had hardening of the man matter of the cord or locameter starts, and that if anything could cuote me electrical could do it. I willingly paid him in more more fee, but after repeated treatments he said I better let nature take its course. I went home discouraged and disheartened.

"Last summer I heard of Mr. Thomas of Nanzaluck, Conn., who had been cured by Dr. French, who is new of the Nendoms Mod. Dr. French was then at Providence. I can placed in the cars and brought here for brushment by Dr. French. The dector has breathed me since January 12, and totary I called with but am atance to the White House and through the park opposite, and hark without any wearings or weakness. For the first two months I did not see much change in my condition, but today I feel myself a well man and all that Dr. French done was to rubble hands up and down my spine." Mr. Nurphy resides in Herwiner, M. Y., and he has heard the has never come across a case of this discase that he could not check and grantly bear the him to the house of t

